

Off-Highway Thermal Management/Systems Efficiency Technologies

Cooling Fan and System Performance and Efficiency Improvements

by

Ron Dupree Caterpillar, Inc. Machine Research April 19, 2006



21CTP Technical Goal:

Increase efficiency of cooling system components

Project Objectives

• Develop cooling system fans and fan systems that will allow off-highway machines to meet Tier 3 emissions regulations and reduce spectator sound levels with improved fuel efficiency, and within the functional constraints of machine size.

FY 2005 Focus

- · Complete design of large high performance axial fan
- · Complete performance and sound tests of 'aerodynamic' fan shroud
- · Complete lab development of radiator air filtration system

Planned Duration

June 2002 to July 2005

DOE Funding/Industry Cost Share

FY04: \$377K FY05: \$138K

A moving, high velocity 'air knife' used to clean fine inorganic debris from the face of a radiator





'Aeroshroud' concept can change the point of fan stall, and dramatically change fan performance over a narrow range.

Principal Investigators

Jules Routbort, ANL, 630-252-5065, routbort@anl.gov Dileep Singh, ANL, 630-252-5009, dsingh@anl.gov

Technology Development Manager Sid Diamond. DOE/OFCVT

(202) 586-08032; sid.diamond@ee.doe.gov

Accomplishments

Accomplishment 1 – Demonstrated 5% flow (goal of 10%) improvement and 10% efficiency improvement (met goal) of large axial fan

Accomplishment 2 – Demonstrated ability to meet performance goals of 'aerodynamic' fan shroud over a narrow operating range. Noise level of fan reduced by up to 2dB

Accomplishment 3 – Fan CFD modeling guide completed to provide 5% accuracy

Accomplishment 4 – Small fan performance demo terminated when unable to meet performance goal

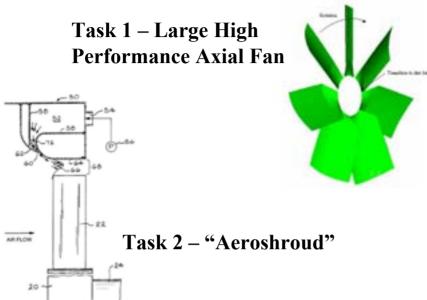
Accomplishment 5 – Fan drive development terminated when unable to meet performance goal

Accomplishment 6 – Demonstrated 'air knife' concept to provide fine debris filtration for high performance radiators

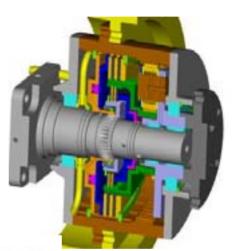
Project ID/Agreement ID Program Structure Sub-Program Element R&D Phase Date

16037 Vehicles Systems HV Systems Optimization Exploratory Research 19 April 2006

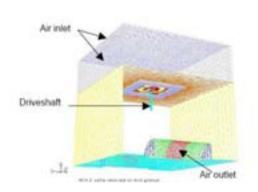


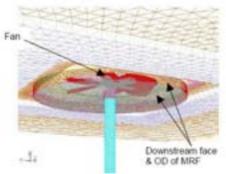


Task 4 – Small High Performance Fan



Task 5 – High Efficiency Variable Speed Fan Drive





Task 3 – Fan Performance Modeling



Task 6 – Radiator Dust Filtration

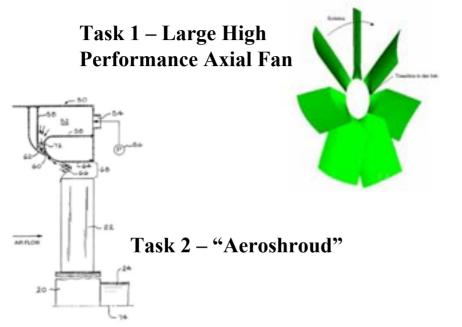


Partners in Development activities

- Task 1 Engineered Cooling Systems (Now Horton), Carmel, Ind.
- Task 2 Michigan State University & Engineered Cooling Systems
- Task 3 Michigan State University & Fluent, Inc
- Task 4 CoreTech Systems, East Greenich, RI (nylon development)
- Task 6 Innoventor, Inc, St. Louis, Mo.

And many departments within Caterpillar, Inc.



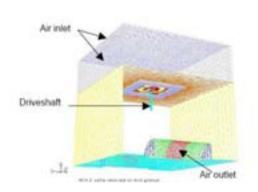


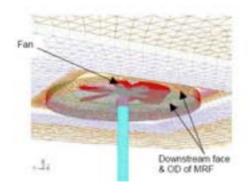
Goals:

10% more flow demonstrated 5%10% higher efficiency demonstrated 10%

Goals:

10% more flow demonstrated 10+% over a narrow operating range
10% higher efficiency demonstrated no change in efficiency
5dB noise reduction demonstrated 0 to 2dB





Goals:

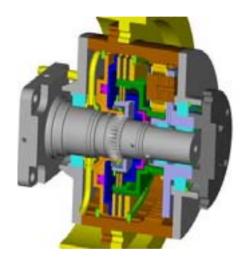
Predict flows within 5% of measured values *Met goal*

Task 3 – Fan Performance Modeling

Individual task goals



Task 4 – Small High Performance Fan





Task 5 – High Efficiency Variable Speed Fan Drive

Task 6 – Radiator Debris Filtration



Goals:

No flow improvements, but at 75% of input power. Demonstrated 82% with no downstream obstructions.

5dB quieter at constant flow. Demonstrated no change in noise, due to flow loss when mounted close to engine.

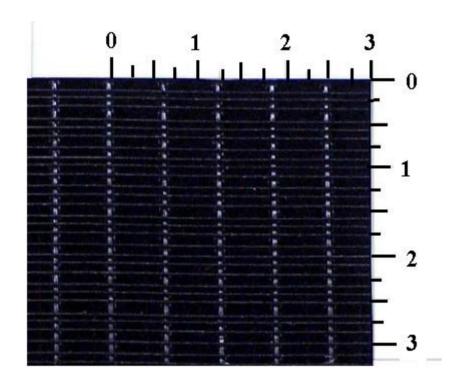
Goals:

95%+ efficiency at max ratio Losses at lower speed no greater than losses at max ratio. Met goal at max ratio, could not meet goal at all operating points. Work terminated at initial design.

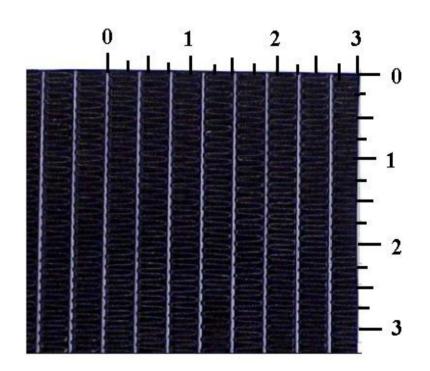
Goals:

Develop an effective radiator air filtration system. *Demonstrated in lab environment*.





Off-Highway radiator 9 flat fins/inch to resist fouling



On-Highway radiator 16 to 18 fins/inch with louvers to maximize performance

Off Highway Radiators Have Lower Performance than On-Highway Radiators





Organic debris is large – blocks face of core. Can be filtered with inlet screens



Inrganic debris is small – less than 50 microns. Significant fouling media for dense cores.

A single filtration system cannot provide protection against all debris types



801012

Airside Fouling of Internal Combustion Engine Radiators

T. Cowell and D.A. Cross

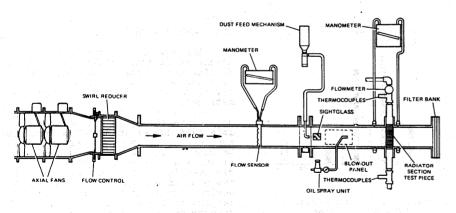


Fig. 3 - Layout of fouling test equipment

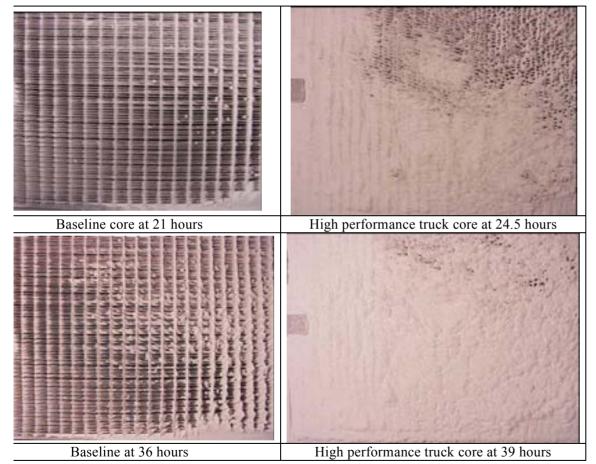
AIN FEIN

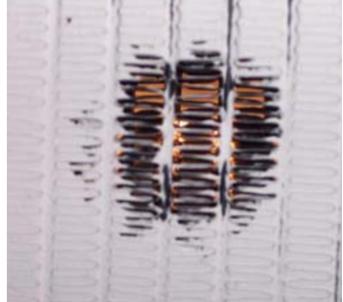
Industrial example of radiator fouling test at COVRAD using single pass test with fine test dust

Recirculating dust test facility at Caterpillar. Fan draws air through the radiator. Dust is injected to the left of the fan in this schematic

Task 6 – Radiator Dust Filtration







Back to back debris fouling results of baseline vs truck core

Closeup photo of truck core showing depth of debris fouling

Task 6 – Radiator Dust Filtration



Technologies Evaluated in Conjunction with Innoventor, Inc. of St. Louis, Mo.

Electrical grounding of cores to prevent static buildup

Application of 24V DC to cores

Application of 24V AC to cores

High pressure are and ionization blown on cores

Ultrasonic source in airstream

(+)ions and (-)ions introduced in airstream

Vibration applied to core

High Voltage 20,000 V applied to core

Moving media bed filter upstream of core

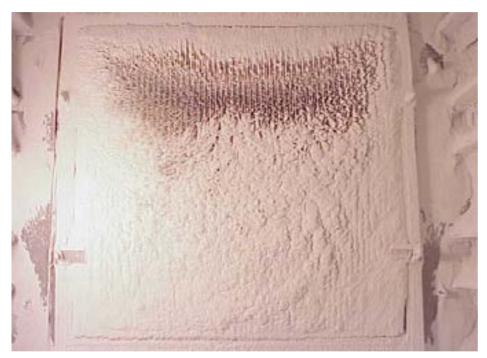
Moving Lowers upstream of core

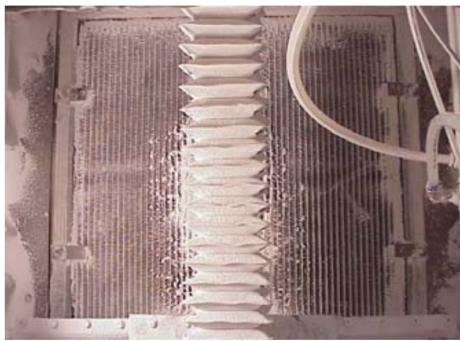
Passive fan rotating at core face

Filtration and electronic means not effective at preventing dust buildup on core face



Technologies Evaluated in Conjunction with Innoventor, Inc. of St. Louis, Mo.





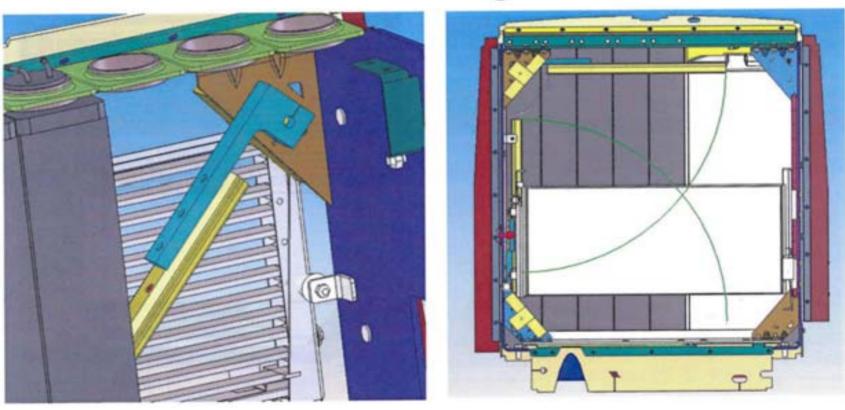
No protection after 44 hours

Air knife after 126 hours

Air knife provides energy to blow debris through core!

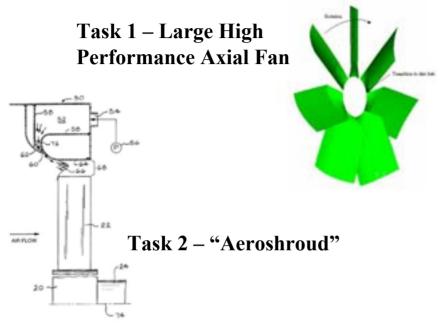


Actuator Configuration



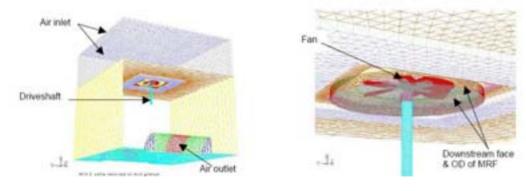
Potential production configuration – inlet screen for organic debris (not shown) with two air knives arranged similar to windshield wipers to sweep the core face.





Design and construction details used to design high performance fan for 'More Electric Truck'. Work continues. Currently efficiency 20% better than OEM fan.

Initial concept from automotive investigations. Will require fan redesign to maximize performance



Incorporated into Caterpillar analysis methods. Allows more, and more accurate, analysis to be completed in the same time frame.

Task 3 – Fan Performance Modeling

Applicability to on-highway world



Task 4 – Small High Performance Fan

Fan Drive Power Direct vs. Dual Ratio Drive (35kW @ 1150 Fan RPM) 35 Fan Pow er (35kW fan @ 1150 RPM) Slip Pow er (Single Ratio Slipping Clutch) 30 Slip Pow er (Dual Ratio Slipping Clutch) 25 Power-KW 10 5 200 700 800 900 1000 1100 Fan Speed-RPM

Task 5 – High Efficiency Variable Speed Fan Drive Manufacturing complexities and sensitivity to downstream obstructions make this technology unappealing to truck environment

Dual ratio concept could be very appealing to specific market segments that do not benefit from ram air.

Task 6 – Radiator Debris Filtration



Do not expect significant interest from on-highway world.

Applicability to on-highway world